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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-87-247  
Thursday  
24 December 1987**

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-87-247

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24 December 1987

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## Japan

### Ministry Urges Caution in PRC-ROK Mediation

OW241221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT  
24 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 24 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry called Thursday for a cautious Japanese attitude to mediate between China and South Korea to improve ties, officials said.

Vice Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata, briefing Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita about current international relations, noted difficulties for Sino-South Korean rapprochement because of Beijing's close ties with North Korea, the officials said.

A high-level Foreign Ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that China and South Korea will deepen practical relations through Seoul Olympics and other international events.

### DPRK Sentences Japanese Seamen

OW241051 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT  
24 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 24 KYODO—North Korea Thursday sentenced two Japanese seamen to "15 years of reformation through labor" on espionage charges, the (North) KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY said.

The agency said in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo that the Nampo Municipal Court handed down the sentences to Isamu Beniko, captain of the freezer ship "No. 18 Fujisan Maru", and Yoshio Kuriura, the ship's chief engineer.

The court, in the opening session of the trial, announced its ruling on the two Japanese, who have been held behind bars since late 1983. It also ordered that the ship be confiscated.

KCNA said Beniko and Kuriura were put on trial for systematically spying on North Korea and abducting a North Korean citizen on "the order of a Japanese intelligence organ."

On November 2, the Japanese government freed Ming Hong-gu, a North Korean soldier who stowed away aboard the "No. 18 Fujisan Maru" and had been under confinement since he reached Kyushu, Japan, in November 1983.

Ming reportedly boarded the ship in order to defect from his country. Later he was said to have expressed a desire to go to South Korea.

Beniko and Kuriura were arrested when they made a return run to North Korea in late 1983. Repeated Japanese calls for their release have thus far failed to win their freedom.

The Japanese Government released Ming, 25, and took him to an unidentified location in the country where he was ordered to remain "for the foreseeable future."

At the time of the release of Ming, the Japanese Justice Ministry said the North Korean was on a "provisional release," a term taken as implying parole, and that he had not been granted asylum in this country.

Japanese officials declined to disclose his whereabouts but he reportedly told a Korean missionary that he is somewhere near Tokyo.

Japan has maintained that from the standpoint of international law, it could not swap Ming for the two Japanese seamen.

### Takeshita 'Concerned'

OW241235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT  
24 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 24 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita expressed concern about a 15-year confinement ruling North Korea handed down Thursday to two Japanese seamen.

"I am concerned" about it, Takeshita said in commenting on reports that North Korea's Nampo Municipal Court sentenced Osamu Beniko, Captain of the "No. 18 Fujisan Maru", and Yoshio Kuriura, Chief Engineer, to "15 years of reformation through labor" on espionage charges earlier in the day.

North Korea's CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY said the two Japanese seamen "systematically spied on our country and abducted our citizen on the order of a Japanese intelligence organ."

Beniko, 57, and Kuriura, 56, have been held in North Korea since late 1983. Their arrests followed the detention in Japan of a North Korean soldier who had earlier stowed away aboard the "No. 18 Fujisan Maru".

The North Korean, Min Hong-gu, was released from Japanese detention on November 2. Officials at the time said he was on a "provisional release," and that it was based on humanitarian grounds.

Asked how the government will deal with the development regarding the two seamen, Takeshita indicated Japan and North Korea will continue to try holding unofficial talks. He said there is no way but to continue what Japan has been doing in the past.

Unofficial talks were held in Beijing in October after Takako Doi, chairwoman of the opposition Japan Socialist Party, visited Pyongyang in September and sought the release of Beniko and Kuriura in her talks with North Korean President Kim Il-song.



A senior Foreign Ministry official said he was surprised at the North Korean court ruling.

He declined to comment whether there was any relation between the 15-year confinement ruling given Beniko and Kuriura and the release of Min.

Min reportedly expressed a desire to go to South Korea during his four-year detention in Japan. North Korea has insisted that he be repatriated.

**Release of Alleged Spies Held by ROK Sought**  
*OW240539 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT*  
23 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 23 KYODO—Japanese friends of two Korean brothers imprisoned on spy charges in South Korea asked the Foreign Ministry Wednesday to appeal to South Korean authorities for the pair's release.

The brothers—Soh Sung and Soh Joon Shik [names as received] of Kyoto, Japan—were arrested in April 1971 while studying at Seoul National University.

The Seoul District Court sentenced Soh Sung to death and Soh Joon Shik to 15 years imprisonment on October 22, 1971 on charges that they were engaging in espionage for North Korea.

Soh Joon Shik has completed his sentence but remains imprisoned for "security reasons."

Members of the "Save the Soh Brothers Society" in Kyoto called on the Foreign Ministry to seek their release now that South Korea has elected a new president.

They also submitted to the ministry a list of 9,780 people who signed an appeal for the Soh brothers' release.

**MITI Approves Toshiba Film Sale to PRC**  
*OW241201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT*  
24 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 24 KYODO—The Japanese Government has authorized the shipment of a 400 million yen polypropylene film production system to China by Toshiba Machine Co., officials said Thursday.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said the shipment is part of 1.1 billion yen deals that Toshiba Machine has contracted with China.

A subsidiary of Toshiba Corp., Toshiba Machine has been barred from exporting products to communist-bloc countries since May 21 following disclosure that it had sold high-technology machines to the Soviet Union in violation of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Control] rules.

Of 25 contracts valued at 2.4 billion yen that Toshiba Machine had won from China prior to that disclosure, MITI has since then allocated 18 contracts valued at 1.3 billion yen to other Japanese companies.

Officials said the ministry will soon lift the ban on the remaining seven contracts valued at 1.1 billion yen, including the 400 million yen deal.

The proceeds from the sale will be deposited in a trust bank until next May 20 when the ban is officially lifted, they said.

**Poland Agrees to Expansion of Trade**  
*OW240435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT*  
24 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 24 KYODO—Japan and Poland agreed on expansion of bilateral economic relations and trade during a two-day working-level consultation meeting which ended Wednesday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama led the Japanese delegation while Ryszard Dobrowolski, deputy minister of foreign economic cooperation, was the head of the Polish delegation.

According to the state-run POLISH PRESS AGENCY, their discussions centered on investment projects and joint ventures to increase Poland's exports to Japan, Japan-Poland cooperation in third-country markets, and other forms of bilateral business cooperation.

According to meeting sources, the Polish side asked for a Japanese governmental credit for a planned automobile joint venture involving Daihatsu Motor Co. of Japan.

The Japanese delegation, however, was noncommittal, saying the matter requires more study of related conditions, the sources said.

**Development Assistance Budget To Grow**  
*OW240007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0639 GMT*  
23 Dec 87

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Dec. 23 KYODO—Japan's official development assistance (ODA), a yardstick of the nation's financial contribution to the world, will increase 5 percent to 690 billion yen in fiscal 1988, its lowest growth rate in five years, according to a draft budget plan submitted Wednesday by the Finance Ministry.

The draft budget is sharply lower than the 9.2 percent increase of 718.4 billion yen originally requested in August by the 16 ministries and agencies which deal in ODA, and is less than the 5.8 percent growth in ODA outlays for fiscal 1987.

Finance Ministry officials said the reduced ODA draft budget reflects current strains in the nation's finances and the windfall to ODA recipients stemming from the yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar.

As a result of the yen's growing strength, the proposed ODA budget for fiscal 1988 is equivalent to 5.1 billion dollars on a dollar basis, a 26.5 percent jump over the 4 billion dollars provided in this year's budget.

The proposed 5 percent increase in the overall ODA budget is expected to boost the ratio of ODA expenditures to gross national product (GNP) from 0.29 percent for 1986 which is the latest available figure, the officials said.

The latest ODA budget plan is based on an expected average exchange rate of 135 yen to the dollar, the officials said. [passage omitted]

**Whaling Ship Leaves for Whaling Antarctic**  
*OW232335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT*  
23 Dec 87

[Text] Yokohama, Dec. 23 KYODO—A Japanese ship left for the Antarctic Wednesday on a whaling research mission, amid protests by domestic and foreign conservationist group, for the first time since the International Whaling Commission imposed a total ban on commercial whaling in 1984.

The 23,107-ton "Nisshin Maru No. 3," with a crew of 123 aboard, left Yokohama on Wednesday morning with the aim of catching 300 minke whales in the Antarctic during a two-month period in the region.

Two additional catcher boats will leave Shimonoseki Port in western Japan next Friday to join the ship.

A Tokyo-based whaling institute said scientists aboard the ship will carry out a biological study of the whales after returning to Japan around April 17 next year. The whales will then be sold in Japan to help pay for the mission.

The Japanese Government has already notified the U.S. Government through the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo that the ship would depart for the Antarctic on a research mission.

Meanwhile, prior to the ship's departure, members of the Amsterdam-based Greenpeace Movement staged a protest against the mission at Yokohama Port with banners urging "let the whales live."

Three American and Canadian members of the Greenpeace group, pretending to be newspaper reporters, boarded the ship and asked crewmen about the whaling mission.

The three then left the ship and distributed antiwhaling protest leaflets on the pier.

**Mongolia**

**Anniversary of USSR Trade Treaty Celebrated**  
*OW221016 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
1430 GMT 18 Dec 87

[From the 18 Dec press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Dec (MONTSAME)—UNEN devotes considerable space to reporting the celebration by the Mongolian and Soviet peoples of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Mongolian-Soviet trade treaty.

**UNEN Hails CEMA Technological Cooperation**  
*OW210323 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English*  
1717 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 December (OANA-MONT-SAME)—A comprehensive programme of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) member countries scientific-technological progress has become an important instrument allowing to accelerate economic and scientific-technological development of the MPR, writes the national daily UNEN in connection with the 2d anniversary of adopting this document.

It points out that the fraternal socialist countries mark this anniversary in conditions when such new progressive forms of cooperation are being widely introduced as the development of direct production and scientific-technological ties, creation and utilization of joint ventures, and participation in the activity of international organizations and amalgamations. Hundreds and thousands of new technologies have been introduced in different national economic branches and their output is distinguished by their marketability.

In the realization of the comprehensive programme the MPR participates in 5 main directions. More than 40 scientific and production organizations and a huge number of scientists are involved in it. At present Mongolian scientists have scored achievements in bio-technology, creating flexible automatized complexes for different national economic branches. A technology of producing vaccines for different diseases, preparations and medicines for diagnosing and treating infectious animal diseases have been elaborated and successfully introduced into the production.

Nevertheless, there are number of problems concerning the material and technological supply which have to be solved immediately notes the national daily.

**Batmonh Greets New CSSR Party Leader**  
*OW210307 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English*  
1715 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 December (OANA-MONT-SAME)—General secretary of the MPRP Central Committee Jambyn Batmonh has sent a message of greeting to Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in connection with his election to this high post.

The telegramme expresses confidence that the Czechoslovak people under leadership of their vanguard—CPC—will successfully implement the programme of accelerating socio-economic development of the country. The Mongolian leader wished his Czechoslovakian counterpart great successes in his activity in favour of the Czechoslovak people, friendship and all-round cooperation of the socialist community countries, strengthening peace and security in Europe as well as throughout the world.

**Sodnom, Leaders at Efficiency Conference**  
*OW221126 Ulaanbaatar Montsame in Russian*  
1430 GMT 18 Dec 87

[Summary from poor reception] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Dec (MONTSAME)—A conference of leaders of advanced labor brigades was held in Ulaanbaatar. D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the MPRP Central Committee, addressed the conference.

A report to the conference on major forms of labor organization was made by R. Dagbadorj, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Labor and Social Security. He noted that "In our present practice, we have not worked out the optimal planning [words indistinct], and have not regulated their internal relations; technical soundness of norms, standards, and material expenditures is low; and brigades are not provided with relevant control and measuring instruments, etc."

The conference was attended by D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

**MPRP Plenum Discusses Animal Husbandry**  
*OW221008 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
1430 GMT 18 Dec 87

[From the 18 December press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Dec (MONTSAME)—UNEN extensively covers (?the results) of the 1987 December MPRP Central Committee Plenum, which discussed the development of animal husbandry, [words indistinct], (?and perfection) of the style and methods of management by the party of a most important branch of the Mongolian national economy—animal husbandry—in accordance with the decisions of the MPRP Central Committee Plenum.

It is noted that responsible tasks are facing all rural primary party organizations at the present stage. These are: approaching the analysis of one's whole work with a attitude of self-criticism and responsibility; [word indistinct] resolutely abandoning old-fashioned styles and methods of work; and approaching closely and solving on the spot the urgent problems (?of animal husbandry).

**North Korea**

**Japanese Crewmen Sentenced to 15 Years Labor**  
*SK241040 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1035 GMT 24 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 24 (KCNA)—The first trial session of crewmen of the Japanese ship "Fujisan-maru No. 18" was held.

The Nampo municipal court of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on December 24, 1987, the first trial session of Isamu Deniko, master, and Yoshio Kuriura, chief engineer, of the Japanese ship "Fujisan-maru No. 18" belonging to the Fuji Steam Ship Company Ltd. of Japan who systematically spied on our country and abducted our citizen on the order of a Japanese intelligence organ.

The court passed a ruling on inflicting 15 years of reformation through labour each on the master and chief engineer of the Japanese ship "Fujisan-maru No. 18" and confiscating the ship used in the criminal act by the law of our country.

**Foreign Media Praise KPA Reduction**  
*SK232247 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2200 GMT 23 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 23 (KCNA)—Foreign mass media and public circles hail the reduction of the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men made by the KPA Supreme Command in accordance with the measure of the DPRK government.

Boantio Tsyfanai Desire, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and secretary general of the Ministry of Secondary and Basic education, said in his press statement that the DPRK government's July 23 proposal for a drastic phased arms reduction is a manifestation of its consistent peaceloving stand and a clear proof of the sincere efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government to prevent a war, ease the tension and preserve peace in Korea and reunify the country.

The United States and South Korean authorities should affirmatively respond to the DPRK government's disarmament proposal, he noted, adding:

South Korean authorities should follow the example of the practical disarmament of the DPRK.



The United States should properly judge the situation on the Korean peninsula and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along its troops and nuclear and all other lethal weapons.

The Romanian paper SCINTEIA said: The KPA Supreme Command demobilized 100,000 soldiers in a matter of four months and sent them to socialist economic construction sites. This step manifests the firm will and desire of the DPRK for peace and reunification — to ease the tension, uproot the danger of war and open a favorable phase for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula.

The Indonesian paper MERDEKA said: The KPA Supreme Command's communique noted that the United States and South Korean authorities, being skeptical about the positive peace step of the DPRK, answered it with arms buildup and intensified war preparations instead of an affirmative response. It urged them to immediately come out to negotiations for disarmament.

Hungarian, Jordanian, Swiss, West German and other newspapers carried articles supporting the disarmament step in Korea.

**Reagan's Remarks on South Criticized**  
*SK240443 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0428 GMT 24 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary on U.S. President Reagan's recent radio address on the results of the South Korean puppet presidential elections lashed out at his jabbers that South Korea "made a big stride towards full democracy", "essence of democracy is to accept election results" and so on.

The commentary says:

His clamour is nothing but a base intrigue to justify the stolen "victory" of the traitor No Tae-u, lull domestic and foreign public opinion critical of it and force the South Korean people to accept the "election" results.

Having resorted to all sorts of tricks and plots to help the traitor No Tae-u rig up his "victory" in the "elections," the United States is now becoming brazenfaced in its efforts to legalise the "election" results at all costs, induce the opposition candidates to "yield" to them and opposition democratic forces and people to accept them meekly so that they may give up their anti-dictatorial struggle.

Quite clear is the reason why the United States is making such desperate efforts to realize No's seizure of power at all costs. It intends to put up No Tae-u, its most faithful pro-U.S. stooge, military hooligan and truculent splittist, and instigate him to ruthlessly suppress the South

Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification and bring under control the serious crisis of its colonial rule in South Korea. Its moves, however, will never work.

The U.S. ruling quarters should desist from such futile moves.

**MINJU CHOSON on U.S. Role in Election**  
*SK241033 Pyongyang KCN in English*  
1026 GMT 24 Dec 87

["Evil-Minded Wirepuller"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 24 (KCNA)—The U.S. rulers are now busy hailing the results of the "government"-sponsored, fraudulent "elections" in South Korea and embellishing the traitor No Tae-u's "victory." This shows the wicked nature of the wirepuller, declares MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary Thursday.

The commentary says:

Referring to the "election" returns in South Korea, Reagan, Sigur and other high-ranking officials of the United States cried that there were no "systematic abuses," that the South Korean people "acquired most" of what they wanted and that the results showed "victory of democracy." This betrays their sinister intention to lull the people's struggle for democracy and extend the pro-American military dictatorship as long as possible.

As their colonial rule was thrown into a serious crisis by the South Korean people's resistance, the U.S. imperialists resorted to a despicable and crafty trick with which they wirepulled No Tae-u to stage a political drama of "presidential elections" to bridge over public confusion in South Korea.

The U.S. rulers, heaving a sigh of relief after rigging up the "victory" of No Tae-u, are now using all sorts of flowery words to improve his image. Their sinister attempt, however, will not be realized and it will only touch off stronger anti-American sentiments of the people.

**Japan's Support for No 'Wicked Ambition'**  
*SK261023 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1011 GMT 24 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 24 (KCNA)—Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita on December 21 sent a "letter" to the traitor No Tae-u in "congratulation" of the latter's "victory in the presidential elections".

Feeling very grateful for this, the traitor No Tae-u vowed the future "development of relations" with Japan and begged the Japanese prime minister to participate in the "inaugural ceremony" slated for February next year.

This speaks for itself that the Japanese ruling quarters, just like the U.S. imperialists, did not stint support to rig up the "victory" of the traitor No Tae-u, and that the puppet clique is trying to cling more tightly to the coattails of the Japanese masters for treachery.

Takeshita brought into bolder relief his intention in his Seoul-Tokyo "telephone talks" with the traitor No Tae-u that day.

Clamouring about Japan's possible "cooperation" with the Olympic Games slated for next year as an occasion, Takeshita babbled that he would like to "build the realtions between Japan and South Korea to be more close ones". His mumbling clearly reveals the wicked ambition to stretch more deeply the dark tentacle of reinvasion of South Korea in exchange for supporting to the end the military dictatorship of the traitor No Tae-u.

Nevertheless, the traitor No expressed "thanks" for this and vowed to comply with the demand and direction of the Japanese ruling circles, thereby revealing his ugly color as a traitor.

Crying that it means the beginning of "new South Korea-Japan relations", the Japanese reactionaries raised a shout of joy as the emergence of a new stooge will open more widely the road of their comeback to South Korea.

**Daily Comments on Election Outcome in South**  
*SK240658 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2148 GMT 22 Dec 87

[NODONG SINMUN 23 December special article: "Wha Do the Election Returns in South Korea Show?"]

[Text] The so-called presidential election held in South Korea on 16 December amid an atmosphere as murderous as an imposition of martial law has come to an end with traitor No Tae-u's victory fabricated and announced unilaterally as expected.

The just-completed election conducted under the direct presidential election system, which the South Korean people achieved through the June popular struggle, had been meant to end the military rule that has existed for 27 years in South Korea and to blaze the road to democracy by establishing a civilian-run democratic government.

However, from start to finish, the election was conducted with violence, irregularities, and fraud, going against the aspirations and will of the South Korean people, and has resulted in helping the fascist military force seize power again and prolong the dictatorship. The just-completed election has once again clearly shown that under the fascist military dictatorship it is impossible to hold a fair election which reflects the voters' opinion, or is it possible to open the road to democracy as aspired for by the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: When the people's democratic rights are infringed upon and their patriotic movement is suppressed, a free democratic election is inconceivable.

In effect, it was unreasonable to hold an election for democratic development with the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring's fascist dictatorial left intact. An election—an event in which the voters exercise their sovereign right—can be properly conducted only when the general sociopolitical environment can fairly reflect the opinion of the popular masses.

This being the case, an election in which the popular masses, those who hold the sovereign right, were constrained to express their opinion due to the intervention in the election campaign by those who hold power and financial means at their disposal and in which rampant irregularities and corruption were observed, was not worth holding.

They have seen with their own eyes that they cannot expect a fair election as long as the fascist force monopolizes power and holds the election on its own initiative. Therefore, the South Korean people, insisting that there can be no such thing as a democratic election under the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring's fascist system, strongly demanded since their call for a direct presidential election system was realized that the fascist regime be disbanded and that a pannational neutral cabinet with democratic forces of all walks of life behind it be formed.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwa-No Tae-u ring forcibly pushed ahead with the election under its fascist system, subduing with bayonets the masses' aspirations and call. As a result, the election could not have been held fairly.

The just-completed presidential election in South Korea was a violent election which the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring conducted by wielding bayonets; by abusing the bureaucratic power held by the heads of tong and pan—the lowest building blocks of the puppet administration—and the power of government-run enterprises, banking institutions, and even civilian enterprises. It was a fraud-ridden election using the influence of money in which billions upon billions of won were spent to buy votes.

The whole course of the just-completed election has proven once again that elections held under the fascist system are nothing but formalities disguised as democracy and that they result only in helping the dictatorial force win the election through the use of irregularities and corruption and in helping the military dictator reemerge.

The just-completed election in South Korea has also clearly demonstrated that as long as the U.S. imperialists enforce colonial rule in South Korea through their occupation, freedom and democracy cannot be achieved through elections, nor is it possible to establish a democratic government.



The just-completed election which has ended up in fabricating the pro-U.S. military thug No Tae-u's victory—a farce staged by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring with a U.S. scenario—was nothing but a deceitful political farce designed to beautify, maintain, and prolong the colonial dictatorship.

To maintain and prolong the fascist military dictatorship in South Korea is the basic demand of the U.S. imperialists' unchanging policy of invading Korea. Motivated by this, the U.S. imperialists, while superficially claiming that they hope for democratization in South Korea and that it does not matter to them who is elected president, have in fact supported, visibly and invisibly, the military dictatorial force in South Korea to keep the falling military dictatorship from breaking down.

The U.S. imperialists have long calculated that they would be able to bring the situation in South Korea under control by the help of the fascist dictatorship and by holding in their mouth and not letting go the great lump of fact called South Korea only when a military hooligan such as No Tae-u, whom they have trained as a faithful servant, is put in the position of power. It is no accident that no sooner had it been fabricated and announced that No Tae-u was elected president than the U.S. imperialists crowed it as a wise decision and a historic achievement.

This act, an undisguised expression of their dark intentions to realize their strategy of invading Korea at any cost, even by propping up such human rubbish as No Tae-u, has laid bare the fact that No Tae-u is a filthy running dog chosen by the U.S. imperialists and that those who fabricated the election returns behind the scenes to have No Tae-u elected president are none other than the U.S. imperialists.

The whole course of the just-completed election, which was conducted with the U.S. imperialists controlling it from behind the scenes, has clearly demonstrated that elections fabricated by aggressive forces from the outside and their running dogs are a filthy farce designed to usurp power by deceiving the people and that the people have nothing to gain from such elections.

The just-completed election has also left a serious lesson: that the democratic forces cannot win in the confrontation with a fascist military force that monopolizes power unless they are united, nor can they achieve a fair election and democratization.

To end military dictatorship and realize democratization, the masses of all walks of life in South Korea should unite as one under the banner of the antifascist struggle for democratization. The antifascist struggle for democratization in South Korea is a confrontation between the tyrannical fascist military forces and the democratic forces and therefore it requires unity of all democratic forces.

Unity is at once strength, a key to unlocking victory, and a mighty weapon of the people to explore their own fate on their own.

The only way the bare-handed opposition parties and off-stage democratic forces could have won the election, which was conducted under the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule, was to have achieved nationwide unity. It was even more so under the circumstances in which traitor No Tae-u was madly enthusiastic about the scheme of dividing and undermining the opposition camp and the democratic forces.

Knowing this, the popular masses called for the unity of the democratic forces and a single candidate from the very beginning. However, when the opposition parties and democratic forces failed to unite to stand up to the fascist military forces, the votes of the democratic forces were divided and this eventually helped traitor No Tae-u fish in troubled waters, thereby rendering worthless the direct presidential election system, which had been achieved by bloodshed.

As shown by the election returns, there can be no such thing as compromise between fascism and democracy under any circumstances.

No one in history has ever achieved democracy through compromise with fascism, nor has there ever been an example of fascist dictators stepping down from power on their own.

Through the just-completed election, the South Korean people have once again come to the conviction that democracy is not something that others bring to them, it is an intransigent struggle against the fascist forces is the only way to achieve it.

By giving the opposition candidates who called for democracy in the just-completed election an overwhelmingly large number of votes—estimated at 64% of all votes cast—the democratic forces in South Korea have demonstrated before the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs that ending the military dictatorship and realizing democracy is their will and aspiration from which they cannot back down even one step.

The people and personages of all walks of life, parties, and factions in South Korea should form a united front under the banner of the antifascist struggle for democracy by remembering the lesson of the just-completed election and by transcending the views and ideals as well as factions to end the fascist military dictatorship and continue their tenacious struggle, without making any concession, until the day they achieve democracy and independence.

**Hanminjon Declares No Victory Null, Void**

*OW231405 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1007 GMT 23 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 23 (KCNA)—Our "South Korean National Democratic Front" together with the entire people brands as illegal ones the "elections" in which the "Democratic Justice Party" rigged up the "victory" of No Tae-u with the general mobilization of power and money and through swindles and frauds, declares them null and void and solemnly states we will answer No's illegal "victory" with protest struggle, not yielding to it.

So stressed a spokesman for the Central Committee of "Hanminjon" in a statement dated December 17 on the fabricated "victory" of the traitor No Tae-u in the "presidential elections".

The "elections" held as a solo of the puppet regime and the "DJP" were not an exercise of the rights of people who are sovereign, but a "government"-sponsored function of the dictator, the statement said, and continued:

the fraudulent "elections" of the "DJP" to flout the people and stifle democracy can never be tolerated or pardoned.

Through the "elections" in which power and money are almighty, the South Korean people keenly experienced that unless they overthrow the present military dictatorial "regime", they cannot realize any fair election or democratic politics in this land.

It was the United States that wrote a scenario for "victory" of No Tae-u in the "elections" and caused the split of opposition candidates.

The South Korean people must hold high again the banner of the June struggle and launch a nation-saving struggle till the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military dictatorial "regime" has been overthrown and a genuine democratic government established in this land, the statement stressed.

**Chon Tu-hwan Incites 'War Fever' Provocation**

*SK240436 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0415 GMT 24 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 24 (KCNA)—The traitor Chon Tu-hwan on December 22 scuttled around the puppet air force headquarters and navy headquarters and a puppet army unit in the central sector of the front and incited war fever against the North, crying for "coping with provocation" of someone and enhancing the "winter operation and night operation capacity," according to a report.

This is a provocative agitation for war of the traitor to the nation obsessed with anti-communism and splittist manoeuvres.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is misleading public opinion, crying about "provocation" on the pretext of the Olympics and "elections to the national assembly" slated for next year. This is aimed to "justify" the preparations for war against the North and, at the same time, divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people opposed to the scheme to extend the military dictatorship.

**Paper Marks Kim Chong-suk's Birthday**

*OW231439 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0958 GMT 23 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial article entitled "A Communist Revolutionary Faithful to the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche" to the 70th birth anniversary of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter (December 24, 1917).

The revolutionary career of Comrade Kim Chong-suk was a noblest one of a communist revolutionary who devoted her all to the eternal prosperity of our country, to the freedom and happiness of our people and to the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche, says the article.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who joined in the Korean People's Revolutionary Army through her arduous underground revolutionary activities and worthwhile struggle in the guerrilla base, operated in the unit personally led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung during the period of the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle, making an immortal contribution to the accomplishment of the cause of national liberation.

After the liberation of the country, she dedicated all her energy and wisdom to the struggle to implement the line for the building of a new country set forth by Comrade Kim Il-sung.

The article goes on:

Comrade Kim Chong-suk is a paragon of communist revolutionaries who firmly defended the revolutionary ideas and lines of Comrade Kim Il-sung, carried through his orders and instructions unconditionally without the slightest deviation and safeguarded the headquarters of the revolution at the risk of her life.

From the first days of her revolutionary activity she set the noblest example in loyalty to the leader, considering it to be a fundamental question decisive of the destiny of the revolution and provided a valuable asset in successfully carrying forward loyalty to the leader from generation to generation.

In the rigorous days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle she took a firm pledge to be an everlasting star of loyalty, saying it was the highest glory and matchless

happiness to fight under the command of the great leader and remain loyal to him. And she remained faithful to her pledge throughout her life.

Indeed, her loyalty to the leader is the same of loyalty in terms of its width and depth.

What is important in the imperishable exploits of Comrade Kim Chong-suk is that she firmly defended the revolutionary ideas and lines of the leader, unconditionally carried through the leader's orders and instructions to the end and guaranteed the safety of the leader in every way.

Her lofty ideological and spiritual traits and revolutionary stand toward the great leader have become an example and model of loyalty to him for the Korean communists, the article stresses, and remarks:

In an eventful historical period when a grand revolutionary march toward modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea is being forcefully stepped up, the immortal feats of Comrade Kim Chong-suk serve as a priceless revolutionary wealth for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche, as a valuable asset for the revolutionaries to set store by forever from generation to generation with the progress of revolution.

**Superiority of Socialist System Praised**  
*SK241008 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0956 GMT 24 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Thursday dedicates a signed article titled "Undisputed Superiority of Our Socialist System" to the 15th anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country", a historic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song on December 25, 1972.

The article says:

In the work the great leader President Kim Il-song elucidated the undisputed superiority of our socialist system and gave a profound exposition to the theoretical and practical problems in further consolidating and developing it.

As clarified in the work, our socialist system is a social system centering on the working masses.

The great leader President Kim Il-song said:

"Our socialist system is the most advanced social system where the working masses are masters of everything and where everything in society serves the working masses."

This proposition is a precious formulation which profoundly elucidates the superiority of the socialist system, laying main stress on man.

The superiority of our socialist system lies, first of all, in that the state ensures in every way social conditions to realize the intrinsic demand of the popular masses to live an independent and creative life.

The independent and creative life of our people is firmly guaranteed by the state power.

Under our socialist system today the popular masses of broad segments including workers, farmers and working intellectuals are genuine masters of the state power and means of production and they exercise their political freedom and rights in all aspects of state and social life and economic management.

The superiority of our socialist system is clearly proven by the fact that the state bears full responsibility for the living of the entire people.

In our socialist system the working people are provided with all things from job to food, clothing, housing and education and public health service under the responsible care of the state.

The happy and secure life of our people is guaranteed by the advantages and might of the solid independent national economy developing at an exceptionally high tempo.

The superiority of our socialist system is also expressed in the fact that the whole society is prevalent with a sound and cultured way of life and morality.

The entire people conscientiously work with all their wisdom, and energies in the interests of society and community, helping and pulling each other along, and find their worth of living in it.

All the advantages of our socialist system are an embodiment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's man-centered philosophical world outlook and his revolutionary theory and noble communistic virtue, and a precious fruition of the noble popular policy set forth by him.

Our socialist system is more fully demonstrating its tremendous superiority thanks to energetic activities of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

**Correction to NODONG SINMUN Editorial**

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "NODONG SINMUN Editorial" published in the 21 December East Asia DAILY REPORT, pp 6-9.

page seven, column one, first paragraph, last line: ...— was an extremely dirty farce designed to fabricate military gangster [kunbu kkangpae] No Tae-u's election as president. [end of paragraph] (providing vernacular)



same page, same column, paragraph five, first sentence: The current election was also a stolen election full of fraud and fraudulence [pujong hyopchatui nalchigi songo] unprecedented in history... (rewording, providing vernacular)

same page, column two, paragraph two, line five: the military hooligan [khunsa kkangpae] No Tae-u as the DJP's candidate... (providing vernacular)

page eight, column two, paragraph six, line two: with military thug [khunbu kkangpae] No Tae-u's fabricated victory... (providing vernacular)

page nine, column one, first paragraph, first sentence: While being unable to even relax the oppressive martial law atmosphere [salbolhan kyeomsangtaedo pulijmota] created in the course of the election... (rewording, providing vernacular)

same paragraph, line seven: a drug that the military thug, [kunbu kkangpae] who has usurped power... (providing vernacular)

### South Korea

#### Prosecution Finds Fraud Allegations False

SK240157 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
24 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] Incheon (YONHAP)—Opposition allegations that some 100 opposition poll watchers disappeared in Puchon, Kyonggi-do, while voting was under way on Dec. 16, while voting was under way on Dec. 16, were found false, prosecutors said yesterday.

The prosecution, they said, investigated allegations by the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] that 100 of the 200 poll watchers chosen by the party disappeared from the polling stations in the industrial city.

A prosecutor said a total of 1,093 people were recommended by parties to monitor the balloting process in Puchon. He said 378 election observers from the government party and 316 from the opposition Reunification Democratic Party performed their duties faithfully.

Of the 328 poll watchers recommended by the PPD, he said, only two were found absent from the job of watching balloting.

And 10 observers from the minority New Democratic Republican Party were not seen, he said.

He said the four major parties had all of their poll watchers observe the counting process in Puchon.

In a related development, the Home Affairs Ministry in Seoul denied the PPD allegation that at least 930,000 ghost voters were listed as being eligible to vote in the presidential election.

A ministry spokesman said it was wrong for the PPD to count eligible voters on the basis of the economically active population.

The opposition party led by Kim Tae-chung claimed that the actual eligible voters could not exceed 24.94 million, let alone the officially announced 25.87 million.

#### Election Committee Responds

SK240744 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
22 Dec 87 p 1

[Paid advertisement by the Central Election Management Committee]

[Text] The Central Election Management Committee [CEMC] once again extends gratitude to all of the people who served in the election management for their cooperation in smoothly carrying out the ballot casting and counting work, the most important process in the course of the 13th presidential election held on 16 December. Upon the completion of the presidential election, because of suspicions about the absentee ballot boxes of the Kuro "B" ballot counting district, the CEMC would like to help the people's understanding by disclosing the facts.

Absentee ballot boxes are to be maintained in the office of the vote counting districts (Article 59 of the Act of the Presidential Election Law), and the absentee ballot envelopes are to be opened and counted after confirming that they were mailed by the voters themselves and after being commingled with votes from general ballot boxes in the presence of observers at ballot counting places after 1800 on election day (Article 117, Item 3, of the Presidential Election Law). Accordingly, the absentee ballot boxes were going to be carried to the ballot counting place before vote casting ended. In the case of the Kuro-ku district, the absentee ballot boxes of the Kuro "B" ballot counting district were going to be carried to the ballot counting place because the Kuro "A" ballot counting place was set up at the Kuro District Office and the Kuro "B" ballot counting place was set up at the Women's Welfare Hall, 5 km from the office.

It is normal practice for city, county, and district election management committees in charge of ballot counting work to move their offices to ballot counting places to set up ballot counting facilities and to educate ballot counting personnel if it is confirmed that vote casting is carried on without a problem. Thus, the move of the Kuro "B" election management committee's office to its ballot counting place at around 1120 was according to normal practice. Snacks such as fruit and bread for some 200 vote counting personnel were going to be carried at the same time.

When the absentee ballot boxes were to be carried by the committee in question, four members of the committee, including two recommended by the Reunification Democratic Party and the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], helped the office move, and the member recommended by the RDP carried an absentee ballot box.

The absentee ballot boxes were going to be carried without sealing their outer covers so that absentee ballot envelopes, which would continue to arrive until 1800 on election day, could continue to be put in. Article 59 of the Act of the Presidential Election Law stipulates that only inner covers be sealed. In the case of the ballot boxes in question, their inner covers, padlocks, and openings for depositing votes were completely sealed.

The ballot sheets allegedly found in the CEMC office concerned are the ones reserved by us to replace any that might be damaged in the course of vote casting. For those sheets to be effective and valid regular ballots, they should bear the signatures of the representatives of political parties at the entrance of the polling place, the signatures of the vote watchers recommended by political parties immediately before votes are cast, and the signature of the chairman of the CEMC in charge of the polling station. The writing brush caps and red ink pads for chops claimed to have been found in the office concerned are the ones we used during the national referendum and have kept ever since.

The CEMC is willing, if necessary, to wipe out the suspicion about the absentee ballot box, to open it and make its contents public, with representatives of political parties and representatives of the press in attendance.

Besides, one allegation said that the vote counting in the Sodaemun vote counting station was carried out fraudulently with election supervisors kept out. It was a distorted story. A large number of election supervisors asked to be admitted and some of them were refused. In the meantime, the vote counting was carried out from start to finish under the supervision of election supervisors. The allegation that computers had been tampered with in the course of vote counting is not true in view of the fact that, since our CEMC relied on human calculation instead of using computers, we were far behind the television in counting the votes. We also make it clear that all other rumors concerning the vote casting and vote counting are groundless.

There is another thing we would like to clarify. Upon hearing that the PPD kept in a situation room at its central office a bag of election-related documents, including an election record, a list of voters, remnant ballot sheets, a record of certificates issued to voters informing them of their eligibility, which the PPD claimed it had forcibly obtained while it was being transported, our CEMC asked the investigation authorities on 19 December to find out the background against which the incident took place.

Dear citizens: Now that all the electoral procedures have been completed, we are urging you to produce clear evidence of any election fraud. It is our hope that the people will come to a correct understanding about the wrong rumors concerning the vote casting and vote counting through your clear-headed judgment of the situation and the vote casting and vote counting process.

We once again express our regret over having caused you concern.

[Dated] 21 December 1987

[Signed] CEMC

**Kim Yong-sam Equivocates on Election Outcome**  
SK230121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
23 Dec 87 p 2

[From the "Out and about" column: "Kim Yong-sam Still Equivocal"]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam is continuing to speak equivocally on whether he accepts the outcome of last Wednesday's presidential election.

"I don't say whether I accept it or not," Kim said in a press conference in which he said his party will participate in the coming National Assembly elections.

Winning the largest number of Assembly seats will be another way of bringing the "military dictatorship" to an end, Kim said.

Asked whether his decision goes against his earlier pledge to reject the election victory of No Tae-u, Kim said: "I have consistently called for revolution through elections."

**Peace Party To Participate in Next Election**  
SK240208 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
24 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] led by Kim Tae-chung, yesterday expressed its intention to participate in the general elections early next year.

In a meeting of its president and vice presidents, the PPD decided to admit dissident figures by early next month to strengthen its structure in preparation for the National Assembly election.

Some of the dissidents will be named key party officials a PPD spokesman said.

The Reunification Democratic Party, headed by Kim Yong-sam, former ally yet now archrival of Kim Tae-chung, Tuesday declared that it will compete in the elections.



The PPD demanded that the election be held in April. The ruling Democratic Justice Party favors an election in February, before the inauguration of the next government.

The party called for a small constituency system under which one lawmaker is elected from each electoral district.

Rep. Yi Chung-chae, one of the PPD vice presidents, said the party opposes the ruling party's proposal for election of one to four lawmakers from each constituency.

**2 Kims To Seek To Retain Leadership**  
*SK230259 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
23 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] The two opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung are moving to renovate their respective party organizations while junior members are raising their voices in a move to pressure the duo out of their 30-year-old active leadership roles.

The two Kims have been rapidly losing their clout and popularity since the election, but they are likely to remain in control of the opposition parties at least until the general elections.

But many doubt whether the two Kims can maintain unchallenged leadership after them.

The two Kims will reshuffle key post holders within this year in preparation for the upcoming National Assemblymen election. Kim Yong-sam is expected to replace several important officers upon returning from a trip to his hometown, Koje Island.

Kim Tae-chung may remove some of the seven vice presidents in whose constituencies he ranked third or fourth in the presidential election.

Many lawmakers of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] indicate privately that the vice presidents can not evade responsibility for their "ibb advice" that Kim could win in a four-man race.

The two Kims, desperate to retain leadership, also warned in their respective party meetings that individuals harming the image of the party will never be tolerated.

Kim Yong-sam told the party members to follow his leadership, trying to silence initial complaints from junior cadre members.

Kim Tae-chung also served a strong warning against his former spokesman Chong Tae-chol, who quit the job after criticizing his boss Monday.

Their strong warnings are viewed as an attempt to pre-empt leadership challenges from within and without.

Although the two Kims exercise strong control over party members, a growing number of young and junior members are silently preparing for a post-Kims era.

Junior lawmakers in the opposition believe that the two opposition parties face an even greater shake-up if they can not produce a single opposition parliamentary candidate in each district.

Therefore, lawmakers in the Reunification Democratic Party and Party for Peace Democracy are talking about the need to unite the two parties to win the general election.

If two opposition parties vie for the Assembly ticket in the same constituency, ruling camp candidates will sweep National Assembly seats, they say.

But it is almost impossible at this stage for the two parties to merge as a result of the emotional bitterness still existing between the two opposition leaders.

Without the two Kims, the two opposition parties could merge into one without difficulty. But as long as the two Kims are in power, there is little possibility for the two parties to be reunited and win the election under one party.

Junior active opposition members are said to be gathering strength to stage "internal coup" to oust the two Kims as far as the duo do not retire from their active leadership.

But it may be too premature in view of the hard seniority structures in the opposition parties and the twin bosses' power over "old guards," analysts said.

**200 High School Students Stage Demonstration**  
*SK241250 Seoul Television Service in Korean*  
1200 GMT 24 Dec 87

[Text] Some 200 high school students belonging to the Seoul District Federation of High School Students had a meeting in the premises of Myongdong Cathedral this evening and staged a candlelight demonstration for about 1 hour, calling for the overthrowing of the military dictatorship. The demonstration caused inconvenience for a short while to some 20,000 residents who came to Myongdong on Christmas eve.

**Kwangju Citizens Ask Protestors To Stop**  
*SK240245 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
24 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] Kwangju—About 1,000 citizens, many of them merchants, appealed to students and youths to discontinue their violent protests against alleged election rigging.

They urged students to return to school and youths to their workplaces, so that life in Kwangju can return to normal.

Following a rally, they conducted a march through downtown areas, scattering leaflets containing their appeals.

Marchants said they are greatly troubled by sagging year-end business when sales normally shoot up.

**Sea, Frontline Zone Curfews To Be Lifted**  
*SK240127 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
24 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] Curfews in some seaside areas in 51 counties and front-line zones will be lifted from Jan. 1. Fishermen will also be allowed to operate during the nighttime within three nautical miles off the coast.

The government and the Democratic Justice Party finalized the plan in a consultation session at the party headquarters yesterday.

The curfew lifting was among the DJP'S election pledges.

Some 2.78 million residents will benefit from the lifting of the curfew which has been in force since the 1950-53 Korea War.

But 36 townships in nine counties in the frontline areas, north of the 38th Parallel and 13 islands in the West (Yellow) Sea will continue to have the midnight to 4 a.m. curfew for defense purposes.

The curfew which had been in force across the nation since 1950 has been phased out gradually since 1981.

Deputy defense minister Hwang In-su reported to the consultation session that the ministry will deploy 400 more policemen at the frontline areas as precautionary steps and designate some areas needing specific surveillance as "offlimit" zones.

**'Disgraced' Generals To Have Ranks Restored**  
*SK240808 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0752 GMT 24 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 24 (YONHAP)—Chong Sung-hwa, former army chief of staff, and 30 other disgraced generals and admirals will rehabilitate their reputations or have their ranks or membership in the military services restored, according to a revision bill prepared Thursday by the government and the ruling party.

The proposed revision bill on Korean Military Service Law, which is to be submitted to a session of the National Assembly early next year, stipulates that those officers who received dishonorable discharges from the military or who were removed from the military register can be reinstated.

Chong, former army chief of staff, was demoted to the rank of private after his arrest in connection with the December 12 military turmoil of 1979 following the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui on Oct. 26 that same year. Chong joined the opposition Reunification Democratic Party led by Kim Yong-sam about one month before the Dec. 16 presidential election.

**Chon Sends Christmas Greetings to U.S. Forces**  
*SK241019 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
1011 GMT 24 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 24 (YONHAP)—President Chon Tu-hwan said Thursday it is imperative for South Korea and the United States to cooperate more closely and effectively than ever in order to thwart North Korea's foolhardy obstructionist attempts against the South.

In a Christmas message to the U.S. forces personnel in Korea, Chon said such a cooperation is essential as South Korea is now entering a crucial period of transition with a peaceful transfer of government power and the Seoul Olympics scheduled next year.

To that end, he said, it is important, above all, to improve the early warning system and the mobility of our combat forces so that we will be able to swiftly counteract any North Korean armed provocation.

The Asian Games took place in a peaceful atmosphere last year, thanks largely to intensified cooperation between the U.S. and ROK military to prevent North Korean obstruction, the president said, adding I am confident that our joint security efforts will successfully ensure peace and stability during the Olympics next year.

We can all take pride in the fact that behind the impregnable defensive shield provided by the ROK (Republic of Korea)-U.S. joint security system, the Korean people have worked hard to lay the foundations for a prosperous and flourishing democracy and, thereby, to earn the respect of the community of nations, the president said.

Chon also voiced the hope that the tradition evolved by the U.S. forces in Korea as a vital outpost in the defense of universal peace and freedom over the past 34 years in fulfilling America's commitment to the security of the Korean peninsula will be carried on.

**Chong Ho-yong Sends Greetings**  
*SK240051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
24 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] Minister of Defense Chong Ho-yong yesterday sent a Christmas message to military servicemen of the United States serving here and their dependents.

The minister said in the message sent to Gen. Louis C. Menetrey, commander of the ROK-US Combined Forces Command, "The officers and men of the Korean

Armed Forces join me in extending warmest greetings and best wishes to the American troops here and their families on the occasion of Christmas."

For the soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines of the two countries, Minister Chong recalled, 1987 was another remarkable year of joint dedication and accomplishments for the mission of defending Korea.

He said Koreans value the long traditions of cooperation between the two countries which has provided a strong, reliable shield of defense and security in times of war and peace.

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

**Malaysia**

**Malaysia Orders Detention for Party Leaders**  
*BK231350 Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT  
23 Dec 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec 23 (AFP)—The opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP) said Wednesday that two of its leaders had been issued with orders for their continued detention without trial for two years.

DAP deputy secretary-general Lee Lam Thye said police had issued the orders to party secretary-general Lim Kit Siang and deputy chairman Karpal Singh, held since late October in a police swoop on alleged security threats.

A police spokesman said he could not confirm the detention orders. "We will confirm them tomorrow," he said.

Mr. Lim and Mr. Karpal were detained in a sweep of 106 dissidents and opposition leaders accused by the government of inflaming racial passions and threatening law and order. Fifty-two have since been released.

The arrests were made under Malaysia's Internal Security Act (ISA) which allows the police to hold people considered threats to national security for up to 60 days.

Detention beyond 60 days, as in the case of Mr. Lim and Mr. Karpal, must secure the prior approval of the Home (Interior) Ministry, a portfolio held by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed.

Dr. Mahathir told parliament when the arrests began that they were necessary to head off clashes between Malaysia's major races, the ethnic Malays and Chinese.

Mr. Lee, who said the DAP had been able to verify that detention orders were served on Mr. Lim and Mr. Karpal on Saturday, described the action as "most unwarranted, unjustified, and a gross abuse of the ISA to incarcerate critics of the government."

"The DAP vehemently protests and condemns in the strongest language possible the imposition of the two-year detention orders," Mr. Lee said.

He said the DAP demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all ISA detainees.

The Supreme Court is expected to rule Wednesday on an appeal against a High Court judgement rejecting applications for writs ordering the release of three detainees.

**Singapore**

**Foreign Ministry Condemns Israeli Action**  
*BK240905 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0747 GMT 24 Dec 87*

[Text] Singapore, Dec 24 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Singapore strongly condemns the use of military force which has resulted in deaths and injuries among Palestinian civilians, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

In a statement the ministry said the rights of the Palestinians under the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, which refers to the protection of civilians in times of conflict, must be respected by the Israeli authorities.

It said that Singapore supported the United Nations Security Council resolution which strongly deplored the Israeli authorities' handling of Palestinian protests in the occupied territory.

**Cambodia**

**USSR Envoy on Gorbachev-Reagan Summit**  
*BK231345 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT  
23 Dec 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 23—"The signing of the treaty on the elimination of medium- and short-range missiles by CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan is an event of historic importance in the development of the Soviet-American relations, and a new step toward building a global system of world peace in conformity with the present world trend of solving all problems by peaceful means".

This was stated by Boris Chaplin, deputy-foreign minister of the Soviet Union and special envoy of the Soviet leadership, at a press conference held here Tuesday evening on the result of the Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Washington.

He said that this new development was a breakthrough in the stalemated relations between the two nuclear super-powers.

The agreement reached by the two sides this time, Boris Chaplin noted, would also have strong impact on the world peoples' aspirations to peacefully settle regional conflicts including those in Latin America, the Middle East and Southeast Asia, in which there is the Kampuchean issue.

He noted in particular the Soviet Union and the United States' decision not to interfere in the internal affairs of all countries which are making great efforts to solve their own problems by themselves.

The Soviet official highly valued the two super-powers' determination in their joint statement not to provoke a nuclear war as a high consideration for humanity.



Asked about the Soviet Union's view-point on the South-east Asian problems, especially the Kampuchean issue, the Soviet diplomat said that the Soviet Union fully supports the three Indochinese countries' constructive proposals for peace, stability and security in the region.

He qualified the national reconciliation policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as an important step toward the peaceful solution to the Kampuchean dispute and expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to contribute through its constructive deeds to solving the Kampuchean issue.

Boris Chaplin highly appreciated the fruitful cooperation and relations between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea, which, he stressed, are in the interests of the two peoples.

Boris Chaplin arrived here Monday (21 December) for an official visit to Kampuchea. On his arrival at Pochentong Airport, he was welcomed by Bo Rasi, Kampuchean deputy-foreign minister, and Soviet Ambassador to Kampuchea Yuriy Razdukhov and others.

**Activities Honor Vietnamese Army Day**  
*BK240308 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT 23 Dec 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 23—A meeting in honor of the Vietnamese Army's 43rd anniversary (December 22) was held at the Army Political School in Phnom Penh Tuesday [22 December].

Present at the meeting among others were Soy Keo, deputy minister of national defence; Sam Sundoeun, president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; and Tran Phuc, military attache to the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh.

Addressing the meeting Keo Tam, director of the Army Political School, highly praised the constant development of the Vietnamese Armed Forces and their noble spirit of proletarian internationalism toward the Kampuchean people.

He attributed the firm growth of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea and the successes they recorded in the past nine years to the assistance of the Vietnamese Armed Forces.

The Kampuchean Army, he continued, pledged to further consolidate the militant solidarity and strategic alliance among the three Indochinese countries and to follow the heroism displayed by Vietnamese combatants.

For his part, Tran Phuc recalled the history of the foundation of the Vietnamese Army and its heroic struggle for national liberation and defence.

He sincerely thanked the people and army of Kampuchea for helping Vietnamese Army volunteers to do their internationalist mission in Kampuchea.

"The people and Army of Vietnam", he stressed, "always side with the Kampuchean people in the cause of national defence and construction".

The same day, the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association organized a talk on the event.

Also on this occasion, a delegation of the Kampuchean Defence Ministry headed by its Deputy Minister Soy Keo laid a wreath at the monument to Vietnamese internationalist combatants and called on Vietnamese hospitalized soldiers and various Vietnamese army units.

**United Front Delegation Visits Hungary**  
*BK240646 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Dec 87*

[Text] According to news sources in Budapest, at the invitation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council, a delegation of the KUFNCD National Council led by Comrade Chan Ven, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and secretary general of the Council of State, has paid a visit to Hungary.

During its stay in Hungary, the Cambodian delegation held talks with leaders of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front on further expansion of bilateral cooperation and strengthening of friendship between Hungarian and Cambodian peoples.

The Cambodian people studied the experiences scored by the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front in promoting democratic socialism and in socioeconomic development in Hungary.

The Cambodian delegation also held talks with the Hungarian leaders and representatives of various Hungarian mass organizations.

**Radio Reports on New Bank Note Issuance**  
*BK240628 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Dec 87*

["Main Points Regarding the Issuance of Two New Bank Notes—10 and 5 Riel—by the People's National Bank of Cambodia"]

[Text] 1. Why have we issued these new kinds of 10 and 5 riel bank notes?:

During the past 8 years, all kinds of bank notes issued by the People's National Bank of Cambodia have been trusted and used by our people and have concretely



contributed to our rebirth, the economic restoration, and circulation of goods, and have served our people's trading and transaction in general.

With an aim to more vigorously promote the production and circulation of goods, pursuant to the decree of the Council of State and decision of the Council of Ministers, the People's National Bank of Cambodia has been authorized to issue two new kinds of bank notes, that is the 10 and 5 riels. These two new kinds of bank notes will be circulated simultaneously with the other kinds of bank notes issued earlier.

The new 10 and 5 riel notes have a similar size and symbol as the old 10 and 5 riel notes. The only difference is that the new 10 riel notes are two-toned in green and blue and inscribed with 1987 serial numbers while the new 5 riel notes are only in light red and inscribed with 1987 serial numbers.

## 2. Duty of each individual:

It is imperative to clearly understand the essence of the issuance of the new bank notes by the People's National Bank of Cambodia and grasp the special features of the new bank notes.

Therefore, to contribute to implementing this goal smoothly, each of us is duty-bound to accept and use all kinds of old and new bank notes issued by the People's National Bank of Cambodia in buying, spending, and paying. Every citizen must take good care of the bank notes issued by the People's National Bank of Cambodia. The bank notes should not be torn, crumpled, or dirtied up. Each of us has the duty to discover dishonest persons who attempt to destroy us by spreading rumors or those persons who forge bank notes or use fake bank notes which will cause destruction to the state's and people's property.

To maintain the value of our money, each of us should stimulate production more vigorously in order to produce sufficient goods for serving the demand of the people's livelihood and our state's demand.

### **Sihanouk Calls For Talks with Vietnam**

PM231626 Paris LE FIGARO in French  
22 Dec 87 p 4

[Antoine Keomanivong report: "Cambodia: Sihanouk Wants To Negotiate With Hanoi"]

[Text] Prince Sihanouk is calling on Vietnam to hold "direct and friendly talks" with him with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem. This country has been occupied for 9 years by some 120,000 soldiers from Hanoi who have installed a regime favorable to them in Phnom Penh, replacing the pro-Chinese Khmers Rouge.

In a resolution adopted late Sunday night [20 December] the United National Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, holding a "world seminar" in Roissy-en-France chaired by Sihanouk himself, "calls on" the Hanoi government to send "government officials" to Prince Sihanouk "for regular discussions on the Cambodian problem." These talks should take place "at the same time as the preliminary talks" between Sihanouk and Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh pro-Vietnamese government, who is at present on an official visit to Laos.

The two men, who had an initial series of talks in Fere-en-Tardenois, in l'Aisne, at the beginning of this month, are to meet again in Saint-Germain-en-Laye from 27 January. According to his entourage, the former Cambodian monarch hopes that Hun Sen "will come with practical proposals this time, notably on the timetable for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and the status of the future Cambodian state." It must be an "independent, noncommunist, neutral, and nonaligned state with a truly democratic, French-style Constitution."

The prince has not concealed from his supporters "the terrible difficulty" of pursuing his "negotiations" with "Vietnam, using Hun Sen as an intermediary." He hinted that if the Saint-Germain-en-Laye talks fail, "because Hun Sen has only brought me hot air, as he did in Fere-en-Tardenois on 2, 3, and 4 December," there would be no joint communique and the third round of talks scheduled to be held in Pyongyang in April 1988 would be indefinitely postponed.

Prince Sihanouk will be the guest this evening at a dinner given by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac in the Hotel Matignon. He was received by President Mitterrand at the Elysee on Wednesday, after being Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond's guest at the Quai d'Orsay on Tuesday.

## **Briefs**

### **Soviet Delegation Leaves**

Phnom Penh SPK December 23—A delegation of the Propaganda Commission of the CPSU Central Committee led by Chikanov Aleksey deputy-head of the Propaganda and Education Department of the said commission, left here this morning after an eight-day working visit to Kampuchea. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 23 Dec 87 BK]

## **Laos**

### **Thai Troops Continue Attacks in Sayaboury**

BK240524 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0430 GMT 24 Dec 87

[Text] After deploying infantrymen supported by artillery units and jet planes to launch heavy attacks against the positions of the Lao regional forces in the Nam

Heuang River in Na Bo Noi canton, Boten District, Sayaboury Province for three consecutive days—15, 16, and 17 December, the ultrarightist reactionary warlords in the Thai Third Region Army still continued to implement their dark scheme to order their soldiers to nibble at the Lao territory in the locality as follows:

At 1500 [0800 GMT] on 18 December, they used 105 mm and 155 mm artillery pieces to shell the Phou Viang area and Height 1428 for several hours. At 2150 [1450 GMT] on the same day, they used artillery pieces to salvo Heights 1428 and 1370 for about one hour.

At 1530 [0830 GMT] on 19 December, two Thai jet aircraft intruded 10 km into the Lao airspace to menacingly harass Lao territory on many sorties.

At 0900 [0200 GMT] on 20 December, the Thai Armed Forces fired several hundred artillery rounds against the Phou Viang area and Heights 1428 and 1370. At 1400 [0700 GMT] on the same day, they sent three jet aircraft to intrude some 25 km into the Lao airspace in Nakok canton, Boten District.

At 1100 [0400 GMT] on 22 December, they continued to use 105 mm and 155 mm artillery pieces to fire several shells against the Phou Kong Deun, Phou Viang, and Phou Samliam areas and Height 1428 and 1370. At 1500 [0800 GMT] on the same day, their infantry forces launched an assault against Height 1370 located between 7 and 8 km inside Lao territory. Resolutely exercising the right to self-defense, the regional forces of Boten District counterattacked and killed and wounded scores of them, subsequently forcing them to pull back.

All this was the intentional act of intruding into Lao territory in an arrogant and stubborn manner. They have paid no heed to the condemnation voiced by the Lao and Thai people as well as all progressive public opinion in the world calling on them to cease their encroachment of the Lao sovereignty and then to turn to hold negotiation in a peaceful manner to turn the Lao-Thai border into a frontier of peace and friendship as stipulated in the joint communiques signed by the governments of the two countries in 1979.

#### **Army Commander Blamed**

*BK240846 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 21 Dec 87*

[Feature: "The Story Behind the Thai 3d Army Region's Phou Soi Dao Operation"]

[Text] Many Thai newspapers reported in late November that the Thai 3d Army Region launched the Phou Soi Dao military operation between 3 and 5 November aiming at dispersing the Lao regional forces from Height 1428 in the area of Na Bo Noi canton of Boten District, Sayaboury Province. Many battalions of ranger soldiers from Pak Thong Chai Camp in Korat, infantry divisions from the 3d Army Region, and 105-mm and 155-mm

artillery pieces were employed to launch heavy attacks during the operation. On 15 December, the Thai 3d Army Region once again launched another operation using soldiers from the Pa Wai Special Warfare Unit, Lop Buri Province, ranger soldiers from Pak Thong Chai Camp, and a cavalry division from the 3d Army Region together with 105-mm and 155-mm artillery pieces, and F-5 war planes to launch attacks day and night. At present, the operation is continuing. The aggression, both Operations "Phou Soi Dao 1" and "Phou Soi Dao 2," failed. On the contrary, the outnumbered regional soldiers of Boten District victoriously foiled the two operations inflicting heavy casualties, both in terms of men and weapons, on the enemy.

The Thai 3d Army Region commander, overwhelmed by greed and blind ambition, is mad enough to use regular military forces to launch the aggression to seize the Lao territory. He has been colluding with a trader in Uttarakit Province in felling trees north of Heuang River in Na Bo Noi canton of Boten District. After being warned by the Lao side, he falsely claimed that that part of the territory was trespassed by the Lao side before sending many battalions of cavalymen and ranger soldiers to occupy that fertile forested area of Laos in order to secure the 100 million baht profit he had guaranteed for that logging firm. It is a pity that many of the low-ranking soldiers, who were forced to fight the war to defend the 100 million baht profit, were killed and wounded. The saddest episode is that those beloved sons and nephews of the Thai people also share the same blood, eat glutinous rice with fermented fish and speak same dialect with the Lao people. It is clear that the Thai 3d Army Region commander and his colleagues are defending their personal interest worth only a few hundreds of thousands baht at the expense of the regular armed forces thus running counter to the aspirations of the fraternal Lao and Thai people who want to peacefully coexist and the trend of dialogues between the high-level Thai and Lao delegations as well as the trend toward peace in the region and the world. It is the time that the Thai patriots call on them to put an end to the said maneuvers, stop forcing their beloved sons and nephews to be used as targets and die for them, halt the aggression against the LPDR, a brotherly neighbor of Thailand, and demand that all problems between the two countries be solved through political means so as to bring about genuine peace and well being for the Lao and Thai people.

#### **KPL Reports Attacks**

*BK241318 Vientiane KPL in English  
0918 GMT 24 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 24 (KPL)—On December 22, at 11.00 the Heights 1428, 1370 and the areas of Phou Kongdeun, Phou Vieng and Phou Samliem in Boten District, the northwestern province of Sayaboury. At 15.00 hrs of the same day Thai infantry attacked the Height 1370 about 7-8 km deep inside the Lao territory.

But they were met with strong rebuff from local armed force in Boten District and were forced to withdraw following a number of men killed and injured.

On December 23, at 10.40 hrs, three Thai jet-fighters dropped bombs at the height 1428 and then at 11h [hours] 20 other Thai jet-fighters dropped more bombs at the height 1428 and 1370.

These acts of aggression followed by the earlier ones carried out by the Thai armed forces on December 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, once again demonstrated Thai intention to attack Laos. In reality, they do not pay the least attention to the condemn [as received] of peace and friendship as stated in the joint communiques signed by prime ministers of the two countries in 1979.

#### Article on Vietnamese 'Reactionaries'

BK240428 *Vientiane PASASON in Lao*

30 Nov 87 p 3

[Article: "The People of Saravane Province Have Meted Out Suitable Punishment on Henchmen of the U.S. Imperialists and Regional Reactionaries" by Sai Nam-kong]

[Text] Intending to implement the dark scheme of the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries, aimed at undermining the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries, especially Laos and Vietnam, recently the regional reactionaries sent nearly 200 armed exiled Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian soldiers—20 of which were exiled Lao and 10 exiled Cambodian—into Saravane Province in Laos. Those exiled elements were under the command of Hoang Co Minh, former puppet Saigon navy rear admiral and chairman of the so-called National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam.

According to the confessions of the elements who were subsequently captured, their plan was to infiltrate into Vietnam to undermine the revolution in that country. They intended to set up a strategic base on the border area of Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province [in the SRV] and Attopeu Province [in Laos]. They carried with them a number of their own national flag and party banner with the slogan "Creation of a New Vietnam." They were grouped into three companies, namely the 7684th "(Giang Gnoung)" Company, the 7686th "(Guy Gak)" Company, and the 7687th "(Bac Binh)" Company. The third company included the exiled Lao and Cambodian elements and was in charge of providing security protection to Hoang Co Minh.

They were fully equipped with weapons and war materials, such as binoculars, cameras, radio receivers, a small radio transmitter, field telephones, gold bars, and a large amount of Thai money. The weapons provided to them by the United States and the international reactionaries were M-79 and M-72 guns and M-16, AK, and SKS rifles. Each member of the group also carried 10 national flags and 2 party banners.

The POW's confessed that on 8 July 1987, they mapped out a plan to move from a mountainous border area (on the common Lao-Thai-Cambodian border). On 11 July 1987, they left the area. At 1900 [1200 GMT] on 12 July, they began crossing the Mekong River [into Laos] on three boats and completed the crossing at about midnight [1700 GMT] of the same evening. Then they regrouped and moved into the Phou Mak Than Mountain in Lakhonpheng District of Saravane Province, and stayed there for 2 days to plan the next move. On 14 July, they moved to the Phou Mak Bok Mountain in the same district. On that day, the soldiers and people of Saravane Province launched the first assault on them, killing five and wounding a number of them. From 15 to 30 July 1987, the soldiers and people of Saravane Province launched a series of attacks against them in the Phou Thanen Mountain in Lakhonpheng District and the Phou Khikhan and Phou Lak Koup Mountains in Toumlan District, killing scores of them and capturing many others.

Following those attacks, commanders of the regional forces and local militia units and the local residents met to map out a plan to completely wipe out the remnants of the enemies. The combat commanders planned to ambush the enemy forces while they were moving into Kalum District in Sekong Province. From 2 to 6 August, the regional forces and people of Saravane Province coordinated with the local militia unit of Ta-oi District to set up an ambush against the enemy remnants, killing and wounding scores of them and capturing six others. Encircled and tracked down by the Saravane regional forces and people, the exiled South Vietnamese ran into many difficulties forcing them to surrender to our armed forces one by one. The exiled Lao elements also fled helter-skelter in many directions. As for the remaining diehard reactionaries guarding Hoang Co Minh, they were encircled by the Saravane and Sekong armed forces and people in Kalum District from 11 to 29 August. Desperate and running out of food, they were forced to murder their wounded comrades and eat their flesh, liver, lungs, and hearts.

At 1400 [0700 GMT] on 29 August, the Saravane and Sekong armed forces and people managed to completely annihilate all of the enemy remnants. Former Puppet Saigon Navy Rear Admiral Hoang Co Minh was killed in the fighting. According to the statistics from the field command, the Saravane and Sekong armed forces and people put out of action more than 170 enemy soldiers, including 109 killed and 63 captured, and captured a large quantity of weapons and war materials.

That was the destined fate of the traitors.

Therefore, we can say here that if the international and regional reactionaries have not learned from these painful lessons and obstinately continue to blindly undermine the revolutions of the three Indochinese peoples, they will be more severely and painfully punished by the peoples in these Indochinese countries. This is not the



first time they have tried to subvert the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries. Fully aware of the sinister scheme of the international reactionaries, the peoples in these countries will unite even more closely as one to fight against the enemies to securely safeguard their revolutionary fruits so that no enemy can destroy them.

In a rally hailing the victory of historic significance, the Military Command of southern Laos called on the Armed Forces and people in the four southern provinces and throughout the country to maintain a sense of vigilance to smash all the dark schemes of the international reactionaries and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, aimed at undermining the revolutions of Laos and the other Indochinese countries.

### Philippines

#### **Aquino Congratulates ROK's No Tae-u**

*HK240600 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
0500 GMT 24 Dec 87*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino extended her congratulations to president-elect No Tae-u of South Korea for his victory at the just-concluded presidential elections on 16 December.

In her congratulatory message, the president stated that the Korean people have taken a stride towards stability and prosperity of their country with No's victory.

#### **Aquino Signs Proposed 1988 National Budget**

*HK240558 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
0500 GMT 24 Dec 87*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino signed a joint Senate-House resolution for a P172 billion [as heard] national budget for 1988 this morning. The resolution was submitted to Malacanang yesterday after it was adopted by both the Senate and the House of Representatives before they went into recess last week. Members of the Senate-House conference committee unanimously agreed to cut P367 million from the proposed budget, P200 million of which were initially intended for projects which could have access to foreign funds.

#### **NDF States Will Honor Christmas Truce**

*BK240441 Manila PNA in English 0348 GMT  
24 Dec 87*

[Text] Manila, Dec. 24 (PNA-OANA)—President Aquino's call for temporary peace during Christmas appears to have struck a responsive chord from the communist National Democratic Front (NDF) which announced Wednesday it would refrain from launching attacks during the two-day moratorium on counter-insurgency offensives the president ordered the military to observe.

In a statement issued to the media, the NDF said the New People's Army (NPA) will stop firing its guns on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day on Friday. However, they pledged to continue their struggle "until the masses of the people are finally set free."

Mrs. Aquino directed the military last Saturday to observe a 48 hour moratorium on offensive operations for Christmas and another 48 hours on New Year's Eve (Dec. 31). The moratorium was declared unilaterally by the government.

With the NDF move to stop firing during the moratorium period, a ceasefire is actually what will take place Dec. 24-25.

Presidential Adviser on Military Affairs Maj. Gen. Jose D. Magno told newsmen in Malacanang Palace Wednesday that the military is set to observe the 48-hour moratorium period but will be ready to respond to any violation that may be committed by the insurgents.

He said Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos has already communicated two days ago to all field commanders the implementing guidelines on the presidential order. He said written details on the guidelines were not necessary in carrying out the directive.

Magno emphasized that "in case of any commission of any crime, the military will enforce the law and be ready to pursue whoever the perpetrators are by which was meant either rebels or criminals.

In the NDF statement, the underground movement extended its warmest Christmas greetings "to the Filipino people "and to all men of good will."

"Today, Dec. 24 and on Dec. 25, The people's army forces in all our areas of operation will stop all military offensives against fixed Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) targets," the statement said. It did not mention any truce for the New Year holidays.

#### **NPA Attacks Before Cease-fire**

*HK240935 Hong Kong AFP in English 0919 GMT  
24 Dec 87*

[Excerpts] San Fernando, Philippines, Dec 24(AFP)—Communist rebels attacked a military detachment and killed an election campaigner near here on the eve of a Christmas truce, the military said Thursday.

Some 300 New People's Army (NPA) insurgents blew up a wooden bridge and captured a military detachment near Santa Cruz town in Zambales province Wednesday, they said. One soldier was killed, three were missing and five fled.

The attack took place just hours before a two-day halt to "all military offensives against fixed" military targets announced by the rebels was due to take effect Thursday.

Reinforcements have been sent to search for the missing soldiers and to pursue the 300 rebels who fled aboard five commandeered trucks, military spokesmen here said.

A suspected NPA sniper killed a campaigner in an assassination attempt against a mayoral candidate at a village near here Wednesday, police said Thursday. [passage omitted]

Mrs Aquino has ordered a moratorium on counter-insurgency operations December 24-25 and December 31-January 1. The military spokesmen here did not say whether the unilateral truce would affect the pursuit of those involved in Wednesday's attack on the military detachment.

Military spokesmen in Manila said there were no immediate reports of NPA attacks since the government's truce took effect at 12:01 a.m. Thursday [1601 GMT Wednesday].

#### **Rebels' Abduction of Candidates Deplored**

*HK190533 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
0400 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto has said that abduction of candidates by rebel terrorists is a terror tactic aimed at disrupting the 18 January local elections.

In an interview with the Singapore Broadcasting Television, Ileto said caution was necessary in the coming local elections due to new tactics adopted by the terrorists. According to him, the rebels are out to scare voters and prevent them from voting for their chosen candidates. It was for this reason, he claimed, that he was opposed to a proposal calling for a new cease-fire agreement with the National Democratic Front.

He added that there was overwhelming evidence pointing to rebel abduction of candidates in recent days, notably in the provinces of Cagayan and Ilocos.

#### **ASEAN Expected Not To Interfere on Bases**

*HK221023 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
0700 GMT 22 Dec 87

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus expects that ASEAN will not speak on the country's military bases issue. Manglapus also denies that ASEAN leaders have a secret agreement on the issue.

According to him, the ASEAN leaders refuse to interfere on the issue of military bases in the country and believe that the only ones who can discuss the matter are the Philippine and U.S. Governments.

#### **9 Fishermen Said Killed by U.S. Warplanes**

*HK240155 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company*  
in English 2300 GMT 23Dec 87

[Text] Nine fishermen were killed during a bombing exercise by U.S. Navy and Air Force planes on Scarborough Island off San Antonio, Zambales, last December 16. A report received at the Philippine Information Agency [PIA] regional office in San Fernando, Pangasinana, said that constabulary authorities and the governor's office were still conducting an investigation of the accident. Cesar Villa, PIA Zambales provincial coordinator, said the delayed message was dispatched Monday by acting Mayor Engelberto Dwa of the nearby town of Santa Cruz. Acting Governor Leuterio Villanueva of Zambales said that the fishermen were killed between 1 and 1:30 pm last December 16 when a bomb dropped by an American aircraft exploded near them. The dead fishermen were identified as Federico Monte Hermosa, his brother Recto Monte Hermosa, Pepito Mellama, Mario Mendoza, Nestor Monterola and four others who have remained unidentified.

#### **Thailand**

#### **Ministry Statement on Lao Border Incident**

*BK240352 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English*  
1500 GMT 23 Dec 87

[21 December Ministry of Foreign Affairs Statement on Incidents at Thai-Lao Border—read by announcer]

[Text] As a result of recent incursions by Laotian troops into Thai territory in the vicinity of Romklao village in Chat Trakan District, Phitsanulok Province, the Royal Thai Air Forces has issued warnings to the Laotian intruders to restrain from such provocative action. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Laos handed an aide memoire dated 16 December 1987 to the Royal Thai Embassy in Vientiane. The aide memoire alleged that on 15 December 1987, Thai aircraft flew over Laotian airspace and bombed Hills 1428, 1370, 1146 and Phouviang in Sayaboury Province. The aide memoire alleged further that the said areas and various places inside Laos were also shelled from Thai side of the border. A similar aide memoire was submitted to the deputy director general of the Department of Political Affairs by the charge d'affaires of the Laotian Embassy in Bangkok on 18 December 1987. The deputy director general pointed out that the clashes between Thai and Laotian troops were the result of incursion into Thai territory by Laotian troops. Thai forces were presented with no other alternative but to drive the intruders out. He also asked the Laotian charge d'affaires to report to his government accordingly.

In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to make the following statement:



1. Hills 1428, 1370 and 1146 referred to by Laos are 2 km into Thai territory from the border. [Words indistinct] Treaty and authoritative maps attest to this fact. Thai military operations were carried out only under the circumstance of armed incursions into Thai territory by Laotian troops. Thailand reserves the legitimate right to defense herself and safeguard her sovereignty and territorial integrity.

2. Should the Laotian side entertain doubts about the exact border demarcation in this area, it could always resort to peaceful means to resolve the problem. Thailand stands ready to respond to any positive move. Laotian incursion into Thailand's territory and protests launched against Thailand could only serve to benefit the dubious intention of Laos towards Thailand. This is not at all the way for the fostering of good relationship between the two countries.

[Signed] Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

[Dated] 21 December 1987

**SRV Linked to Lao Incursions**  
*BK240231 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
24 Dec 87 p 5

[Text] Laos may pull out its intruding units from strategic hills on the Thai-Laotian border in Phitsanulok soon, Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Sunthon Khongsomphon said yesterday.

Gen Sunthon said the latest field reports indicated a possible Lao pull-out, caused by the on-going Thai military and political pressure.

He also reaffirmed that a disputed area, including Hill 1428 in Chat Trakan District of the northern province, is about 2-3 kilometres inside Thailand.

Lt Gen Siri Thiwapphan, commander of the Third Army Region, said six Thai troops were killed and about 20 to 30 others wounded in the operation, which started early last month, to flush out the Laotian intruders.

Thai forces do not want to take drastic action against the Laotians since they consider Laos a "fraternal" country, Siri said, adding that the fighting was continuing.

The battle has intensified around Hill 1428 near RomKlao Village, said military sources.

They said Thai forces, backed by artillery fire, are continuing their assault on the Lao position on the strategic hill.

Two Laotian artillery shells landed on a border road about four kilometres from the village yesterday. No injuries were reported, they said.

But seven Thai troops were wounded in the fighting Tuesday, while 14 others were injured by Lao landmines last week, added the sources.

Helicopters airlifted the wounded to the Crown Prince Hospital in nearby Na Haeo district, of Loei, they said.

They said the Thai forces have captured several outposts around Hill 1428 from the intruders and were advancing to the hilltop.

Siri told reporters in Chiang Rai Province that the movement of about 1,000 Lao troops was reported near two strategic hills on the Thai border.

Vientiane has formally complained to the UN that Thai forces have bombed and shelled the Lao border area in Sayaboury Province.

Commenting on the Lao protest, the commander reiterated that the operation was launched on the Thai side of the ill-defined border.

The National Security Council (NSC) chief said the current Lao intrusion is "masterminded by another country" to undermine the restoration of Thai-Lao relations.

Indirectly criticizing Hanoi, Suwit Suthanukun said the "other country" has been trying to create misunderstanding between Bangkok and Vientiane which is directed by Vietnam.

Suwit also said Thailand has reaffirmed with Vientiane through the Laotian Embassy in Bangkok that the disputed area is part of Thailand.

Sunthon could not confirm whether Vietnamese soldiers are among the intruding troops, but said he believed "foreign advisors" were helping the Laotians against the Thais.

The northern regional army has been trying for more than a month to push the Laotian intruders from strategic hills in Phu Soi Dao mountain terrain back into Laos.

After recapturing the area from the intruders, Thai forces will establish self-defence villages to prevent a further Lao intrusion, said Sunthon.

Vientiane has laid claim to RomKlao Village and strategic hills in Phu Soi Dao area.

**Paper Discusses Lao Border Dispute, Motives**

*BK240940 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai*

24 Dec 87 p 3

["Report": "Motive of the Lao Intrusion: Operation Phu Soi Dao; Change in Military Strategy"]

[Text] According to a high level Army source, the two battalions of Lao soldiers that occupied Ban Romklao, Chat Trakan District, Phitsanulok Province belonged to the 424th Special Combat Battalion—considered the best Lao Army battalion—and a battalion of combined soldiers from the 411st, 409th, and the 406th Battalions. These Lao soldiers also occupied Hills 1428, 1370, 1146, and some other nearby hills.

The source said Lao soldiers first seized five Thai villagers, charging them with plundering forests inside Laos. As the Thai side sought the release of these men, the Lao side demanded in exchange a written document admitting that the men intruded into Laos. The local Thai district officer rejected the deal because it would be tantamount to recognizing Ban Romklao being located in Laos. The Thai men eventually escaped.

In July a Lao battalion was dispatched to the border and occupied some parts of Thai territory, and in September it occupied Hill 1428. At this point Thai soldiers reinforced the border. Clashes during this period were limited in scope and were light. Lao soldiers refused to pull back but were reinforced by another battalion in December. Laos also ordered full alert of its soldiers on the grounds that a Thai invasion was inevitable.

According to Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the intrusion of Lao soldiers was regarded as violation of Thailand's sovereignty and he "would not tolerate a violation of even 1 inch of Thai territory." He inspected the battleground and launched "Operation Soi Dao," which mobilized infantrymen, three F-5's, and 105- and 150-mm artillery against the Lao positions on the hills near Ban Romklao. Facing awesome firepower, the Lao soldiers asked for permission from their superiors to withdraw but were ordered to hold their ground.

On 16 December the Lao Foreign Ministry summoned the Thai charge d'affaires to accept a diplomatic note alleging that Thai aircraft violated Lao airspace and bombarded Hills 1428, 1370, 1146, and Phou Viang of Sayaboury Province and that Thai artillery hit targets in Laos. The Lao charge in Bangkok also handed a similar note to the deputy director of the Thai Political Department. Laos also protested to the United Nations on this issue.

It appears that Thailand has been on the receiving end of Lao military and diplomatic maneuvers. Laos also proposed a third round of talks to strengthen relations, claiming that previous talks did not accomplish the goals due to an insincerity on Thailand's part.

According to a military source, the reasons for the Lao intrusion are: first, the Vietnamese K-5 plan of occupying Thailand's 17 northeastern provinces remains unchanged and its implementation merely awaits proper timing and conditions; second, Vietnam does not want smooth Thai-Lao relations; and third, Ban Romklao is occupied by Hmong whom Laos feels are among those participating in anti-Lao schemes with the assistance of Thai soldiers. Vietnam and Laos use this mutual reasoning to launch both military and diplomatic maneuvers against Thailand.

Suwit Suthanukun of the National Security Council said that Thailand did not want to make a big issue out of the current border dispute with Laos but sought to limit it to the local level. It was also clearly explained that according to the treaty between Thailand and France, which uses Huang River as the borderline, the area in question is in Thai territory and the map Laos uses also clearly shows that the area is in Thailand.

Gen Chawalit said: If there is any sincerity at all, then each side can pull its troops to its respective side of the river.

On the game Laos is currently playing, Gen Chawalit once said Laos lacked sincerity; it said it wanted to forge good relations but its troops violated Thai territory, which is like concealing the sword with a smile.

If the assessment of the reasons for the Lao intrusion is accurate, Thailand will have to formulate a strategy to deal with these clear motives of the Lao plan. And if it is Vietnam's strategy to shift the battlefield from the Cambodian border because of the presence of Cambodian resistance forces which serve as a buffer for Thailand to the Thai-Lao border, the Thai strategy will need a very thorough review.

**Foreign Ministry Seeks Delay in Fishing Law**

*BK240127 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*

24 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has requested Kuala Lumpur postpone for six months enforcement of a regulation requiring Thai fishermen in joint fishing ventures with Malaysia to use Malaysian-made plastic cases for containing their catches.

Foreign Ministry Economics Department deputy chief Laksanachanthon Laohaphan said the request was in response to a complaint from Thai fishermen that the cases were too small and could not maintain freshness.

The fishermen have protested against the regulation, which will become effective on January 1, and have asked to be allowed to use traditional wooden cases.

Malaysia has insisted that the plastic cases be used because the regulation is applied to every fisherman exporting fish to Malaysia.

Kuala Lumpur cited hygienic reasons in enacting the regulation and claimed that it would help prevent attempts by Thai fishermen to smuggle weapons into Malaysia.

Mrs Laksanachanthon told reporters that Malaysia has agreed to lift another regulation requiring Thai fishermen to apply seven days in advance for passage through Malaysian territorial waters.

Meanwhile, a court in the northeastern Malaysian town of Kuala Terengganu on Tuesday fined 31 Thai fishermen a total of \$452,000 after they pleaded guilty to illegal fishing in Malaysian waters, the BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY reported.

The men, who were fishing on Saturday in Malaysian water, were arrested by the Royal Malaysian Navy vessels on patrol.

The court on Tuesday also ordered 20 other Thai fishermen, who were arrested that same day, to be held pending their December 27-29 trial. They had pleaded not guilty to the same charge, the agency said.

It said the captain of one of the vessels received the stiffest fine, of \$160,000. Twelve of the crew members of his boat were fined \$8,000 each, while three others received fines of \$4,000 each.

### Vietnam

#### **Rally Marks Victory Over 1972 U.S. Air Raids** *BK221035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese* *2300 GMT 18 Dec 87*

[Report with portions recorded on 18 December Hanoi meeting to mark the 15th anniversary of the "Aerial Dien Bien Phu victory"]

[Text] Dear friends: At the Hanoi Municipal Theater on 18 December the party and people's committees and the VFF of Hanoi and the capital military region held a solemn meeting to mark the 15th anniversary of the aerial Dien Bien Phu victory won by the Hanoi army and people. Attending the meeting and participating in the presidium were Comrades Le Duc Anh, member of the party Political Bureau and defense minister; Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the party Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; representatives of the various organs and mass organizations; and representatives of the army, militia, and self-defense units which participated in the victorious struggle that shot down U.S. B-52 bombers.

After an opening speech by Professor Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the Hanoi VFF Committee, Comrade Tran Tan, chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, gave a speech. He said:

[Begin recording] Dear Presidium, comrades and friends: Fifteen years ago today, our army and people in the capital began their 12 days and nights calmly and bravely in the heroic aerial Dien Bien Phu battle and scored great military success, shattering the U.S. imperialist large-scale barbarous air attacks against Hanoi. The military success scored during the early days of December 1972 wrote new pages in the history of our people's struggle against, and glorious victory over, the aggressive enemy, thereby brightening ever more the heroic tradition of Thang Long, Dong Do, and Hanoi. These military exploits have always been the pride of the Vietnamese people's armed forces, the people of Hanoi, and our people throughout the country. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Tran Tan's speech then denounced the barbarous crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists during the 12 days of air raids on Hanoi and highlighted the resounding exploits of the army and people in the capital who won the aerial Dien Bien Phu victory. During that period, every day the U.S. imperialists mobilized for this, the most extensive bombing campaign in history, up to 140 of the 200 B-52's slated for the Indochina war—or one half of all the B-52's in service then—30 F-111 swing-wing aircraft, and 500-700 other jet planes to strike at the populous centers in the North, especially Hanoi. More than 1,000 sorties of various types of aircraft, including more than 500 B-52 sorties, were launched directly against Hanoi. They dropped on Hanoi alone 40,000 tonnes of bombs, or one-fourth of the bomb tonnage dropped on Japan. During 12 days and nights, 353 population, economic, cultural, and social welfare sites of Hanoi were attacked, many of which—such as the Long Bien and Duong bridges, the Yen Vien Railway Station, the Yen Phu Electric Power Plant, and Uy No Village—were raided dozens of times. Nearly all the suburban precincts and districts of Hanoi were also subjected to B-52 carpet bombing. Thousands of people in the Kham Thien, An Duong, Mai Huong, Bach Mai, Uy No, and Me Tri areas were killed by U.S. bombs.

All the U.S. schemes were upset, however. The will of the army and people in the capital, far from being shaken by the brutal force of U.S. air power, was multiplied many-fold once our dignity and honor were threatened. It can be said that in our entire city at that time, each man in his task calmly, quickly, and voluntarily joined the action in an organized manner, creating a solid basis for the historic, glorious 12-day-and-night battle in December 1972. The regular armed forces, together with the public security and civil defense forces and more than 1,000 infantry-weapons teams of the militia and self-defense forces formed a dense air defense network at all ranges and in all directions. Combining their forces, they fought very courageously and staunchly and scored outstanding exploits, shooting down 30 U.S. aircraft including 23 B-52 flying fortresses, 2 F-111's, and 5 F-4's, and capturing many bandit pilots.



In his address Comrade Tran Tan also evaluated and affirmed the achievements in production recorded by the Hanoi people during the past years. At the same time, he pointed out the remaining shortcomings Hanoi must overcome in the days ahead to be forever worthy of being the capital, the heart of the entire country.

In conclusion, Comrade Tran Tan said:

[Begin recording] Commemorating the 15th anniversary of the victory over the barbarous strategic U.S. B-52 bombings, we realize ever more the victorious significance of the movement to maintain peace and life in the world. Our people express their wholehearted sympathy with and total support for the Soviet peace initiatives. We are pleased to see the signing of the agreement to eliminate medium- and short-range missiles between the Soviet Union and the United States. Our people, having made numerous sacrifices and endured much hardship during decades of war, earnestly wish for a peaceful life, thus positively contributing to the common struggle to maintain peace on our planet. We are confident that under the beacon of the sixth Party Congress resolution, our entire party, army, and the people of Hanoi will strengthen their unity resolutely to renovate their thinking and work style in all aspects of life. By doing this we will surely overcome socioeconomic difficulties, thereby advancing further in building capital as an exemplary city of the nation and the capital of human dignity forever. [end recording]

The meeting concluded in a stirring atmosphere with the song: "As If Uncle Ho Were With Us in the Happy Days of the Great Victory."

### **B-52 Air Blitz Recalled**

*BK220422 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT  
21 Dec 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 2—The second "superbomber" of the U.S. which was shot down on the first night of the American 12-day air blitz against Hanoi and Haiphong was a B-52G, one of the 21 taking off at 2:00 hrs on Dec. 19 from U-Taphao Airbase in Thailand.

This exploit was made by men of Battalion 77 of the Missile Force: Even before the battle began, the 5-man group at the missile ramp had decided on a "showdown" with these "unbeatable" strato-fortresses of the U.S. Air Force. Battalion Commander Dinh The Van, head of the group quickly agreed with the proposal of his crew to emit radar signals to break the jamming device of the enemy. This meant the near certainty of a suppression strike by an enemy missile on the radar station. Life and death differed by a fraction of a second. The question was how to deflect the "strike" missile immediately after it appeared on the radar screen. As a matter of fact, as soon as the radar signals went into the air, a strike bore

down on the ramp. Control Officer Nguyen Van Duc calmly deflected it to 30 metres from the site. The second emissions followed but still no signal of the bombers was detected on the screen.

It was already past four o'clock in the morning. Another flight of B-52s had entered Hanoi and bombs were falling on the Gia Lam Airport and the Ve Tri broadcasting station. Without any delay, Dinh The Van ordered the emission of radar signals. Seconds later came the shout: "Target exclaim."

The [word indistinct] signals of B-52's flickered on the screen. Control Officer Nguyen Van Duc fired two missiles in close succession. The signals faded out and splintered. "A sure hit," exclaimed the battalion commander.

From the remote battlefields in the Mekong Delta, from Thua Thien and Quang Tri in Central Vietnam congratulations crowded in from Hoang Van Thai, Tran Do, Tran Qui Hai, Nam Long and other military commanders. That fateful night, when Tran Van Giang, political commissar of the Anti-Aircraft Force of Hanoi, reported by phone to General Vo Nguyen Giap, the commander-in-chief, of the downing of a B-52 the latter asked back: "Are you sure it's a B-52? Who reported it?" Only after being briefed by Tran Huu Tao, commander of Missile Regiment 261, that the emblem of a B-52G was in his hand was General Giap satisfied.

Again, history seemed to repeat itself: A similar dialogue happened at Dien Bien Phu 18 years ago. In the afternoon of May 7, 1954 when Le Trong Tan reported to General Vo Nguyen Giap, commander of the Dien Bien Phu campaign, that General de Castries had been captured, General Giap asked back: "Are you sure it's de Castries?" "He is in front of me," came the reply.

The commander-in-chief sighed in great relief and let himself down on the bamboo bed in the command post established in the Tham Pua cave. And here is another coincidence: The missile crew that blasted out of the Hanoi skies the first B-52 belonged to the same unit that opened the first barrages of 75-mm artillery on March 3, 1954 on the Him Lam stronghold of the French garrison, raising the curtain for the historic Dien Bien Phu Campaign. Tran Van Giang, the political commissar of the Hanoi Anti-Aircraft Force in 1972 was deputy commissar of the Artillery Battalion 361, the unit that shot down the first French plane in the Dien Bien Phu campaign.

### **Spokesman on Cambodia, Thai-Lao Issues**

*BK241054 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 24 Dec 87*

[Text] A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Mr Ho The Lanxn said: The agreement on 4 December between Mr Hun Sen and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at their first meeting in Paris is an important initial step in the process leading to a political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

At a press conference on Thursday, Mr Ho The Lan further said that this shows that no forces can prevent the Kampuchean party from solving peacefully the Kampuchean issue. This creates the basis and good prospect for the following steps, Mr Ho The Lan added.

The most significant problem at present is that Mr Hun Sen and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk have decided to continue their talks to discuss the ways to solve the problem of their country in the spirit of national reconciliation.

On the newsmen's question on the Manila statement of the ASEAN summit, the spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said: The Manila statement shows that the trend of maintaining confrontation and tension is being pushed back and replaced by dialogue which is in conformity with the trend of the development of the present situation.

And at the press conference, Mr Ho The Lan criticized the Thai ultrarightists' air raid on Lao territory. He stressed: This move violates the Lao-Thai joint communique signed in 1979, threatens peace and security of nations in the region, and runs counter the trend for dialogue which is being formed in Southeast Asia as well as in the world.

**Nguyen Van Linh Receives USSR's Chebrikov**  
*BK231539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 23 Dec 87

[Text] On 23 December, at the Central Guest House, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, received Comrade General Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Security Committee of the Soviet Union, who is currently on an official visit to Vietnam. Participating in the reception were Comrades Mai Chi Tho, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of interior; and Hoang Bich Son, member of the CPV Central Committee and director of CPV Central Committee's International Department. Comrade Kachin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam, was also present.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh exchanged views with Comrade Chebrikov on cooperation between the two parties and countries. Once again the comrade general secretary

highly valued the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and the signing of the treaty for elimination of intermediate and short-range missiles, considering it a very important first step toward a world free of nuclear weapons and the nonuse of violence in international relations. On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh warmly wished Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev and the other comrade Soviet party and state leaders and the Soviet people many new and even greater achievements in implementing the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Chebrikov conveyed to Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh the best regards of Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders. He expressed gratitude to the Communist Party and people of Vietnam for their strong support of the restructuring process in the Soviet union and the Soviet Union's struggle for peace, disarmament, national independence, democracy, and socialism in the world. On behalf of the Soviet party, government, and people, Comrade Chebrikov wished the Vietnamese people many new and even greater achievements in implementing the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress.

**Pham Hung Receives Soviets**  
*BK221552 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT*  
22 Dec 87

[Text] Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, cordially received here today General V.M. Chebrikov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the state security committee, who has been here on a friendship visit.

Pham Hung and Chebrikov informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on further enhancing the cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Present at the reception were Mai Chi Tho, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of interior, Hoang Bich Son, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of its International Department, and Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and first vice foreign minister.

Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam Dmitriy Kachin attended.

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**DATE FILMED**

Jan 4, 1988



